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REICH UNITS COUNTERING INVADERS ON ELBE RIVER

U.S. 1st Army Opens Leipzig Attack—Mechanized Division 70 Kilometers From Berlin

Domei

BERLIN, April 14.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters announced at noon today that a small number of the anti-Axis troops secured a foothold on the eastern bank of the Elbe River, southeast of Magdeburg. The Germans are launching counterattacks against the invaders. In an attempt to cross the Saar River after passing through the sector southeast of Zuringen Forest, the American troops met stubborn resistance of the Germans.

Leipzig Attack Opened

Domei

ZURICH, April 14.—The First Army is reported to have opened attack operations against Leipzig, according to a frontline report. The van of the First Army has already crossed the Saar River and has secured a foothold to encircle Leipzig. On the other hand, the American Ninth Army also managed to reach the Elbe River by April 14. The Second Mechanized U.S. Division is reported to have reached a point about 70 kilometers from Berlin.

Enemy Heads for Dresden

Domei

ZURICH, April 14.—A United Press front report says that the American 3rd Army, which crossed the Saar River south of Naumburg, drove into Sacksen, has worked around Leipzig and is heading straight for Dresden.

The spearhead of the American 3rd Army is composed of the 4th and 6th Mechanized Divisions. The 4th Mechanized Division has crossed the Murde River northwest of Kemnitz and is within 60 kilometers of Dresden, and seems to have severed the railways and highways linking Berlin with Leipzig and Muenchen. The exact present location of the abovementioned mechanized forces has not been revealed, but it is believed that the distance now separating the American 3rd Army from Konev's forces is about 140 kilometers.

TORNADO HITS MIDDLE U.S.

Oklahoma, Arkansas and Missouri Suffer Heavily in Storm

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 13.—As searchers worked in daylight and reports infiltered in from the isolated areas, the Thursday tornado toll of Oklahoma, Arkansas and Missouri mounted toward 100, according to an Oklahoma dispatch.

Oklahoma had 77 deaths and the most disastrous state storm was at the town of Anhlers in the southeast section where 55 were known to be dead and it was feared the final figure on the casualties had not yet been reached. Sixteen were dead and five were missing in northwest Arkansas. Four were killed in the Missouri Ozarks.

The injured ran into the hundreds and it is believed that property damage probab'y will total thousands of dollars when time permits accurate estimates.

In several places heavy rains accompanying the twisters temporarily blocked highways and railroads. All utilities were working, but telephone and telegraph lines were overburdened. The Red Cross has set up headquarters to aid in rehabilitation, but no definite plans for rebuilding have been made.

Support Truman's Policy

Domei

LISBON, April 14. — Governor Thomas Dewey of New York, who had been the Republican Presidential nominee, today pledged his unconditional support to Harry S. Truman, new U.S. President, regarding the latter's domestic and war policies, according to a Washington report. Two American labor leaders, namely, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Philip Murray, president of the Congress of International Organizations also swore their allegiance to the new President.

Halifax, Wei See Stettinius

Domei

LISBON, April 14.—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, Wei Tao-ming, Chungking Ambassador, and other officials called on Secretary of State Edward Stettinius at noon today and conferred on the procedure of the United Nations Conference on International Organizations at San Francisco, according to a Washington dispatch.

Three-Point Demand Made by Soviet Union To Turk Government

Domei

GENEVA, April 14.—The Soviet Union, Thursday, addressed a three-point demand to Turkey, reports the Daily Express according to radio Paris. The demands are firstly, the cessation of Turkish control of the Dardanelles; secondly, retransfer to the Soviet Union of some Black Sea districts and thirdly, democratization of the Turkish constitution. The British paper added that Turkey was ready to settle these questions by diplomatic means.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

April 14

In the south of the Eastern Front on either side of the upper Raab, southeast of Muerzzuschlag and east of St. Poelten the enemy threw new forces into battle and tenacious mountain fighting against strong Soviet forces is taking place. The remainder of the garrison of Vienna is bravely fighting on the western bank of the Danube against a strong Soviet force while in the March corner northeast of Vienna strong enemy attacks led to penetrations which were sealed off.

No fighting activity of any importance took place on the front of the Stettiner Haff, Danzig Bay and in Kurland. In Samland the enemy launched an attack with more than 20 rifle divisions supported by strong tank and air formations and in spite of the resistance of our troops the Soviets succeeded in making a number of deep penetrations. So far the enemy lost 39 tanks.

In the northern sector of the Western Front the enemy continued to exert strong pressure and major fighting activity was going on the Yesel between the Ems and Weser and on the lower Aller. After fierce fighting the enemy gained a foothold on the eastern bank of the Elbe, southeast of Magdeburg with minor forces and our counterattacks are under way. Grim fighting on the Ruhr and on the Rhine as well as in the Bergisches Land continues with increasing ferocity. Grenadiers, paratroops and tanks repelled numerous enemy attacks and maintained the continuity of the front and in the evening hours lively fighting was still going on.

In central Germany, the Americans continued their advance toward the north and southeast. Scouting units carried out thrusts against the Saale near Halle and against the area on either side of Zeitz. In the Harz our fighting units are preventing the enemy from gaining access into the mountains where the enemy is attacking from the west and south. After heavy fighting in the course of which they suffered heavy losses the Americans have overcome the southeastern spurs of the Thuringia forest and are now standing in action for the possession of the Saale crossings between Jena and Saalfeld. The garrison of both towns frustrated repeated attacks while in the south minor units advanced toward the Franconian forest.

Heavy fighting took place in the Main River triangle at Bamberg where after several attempts the enemy crossed the river and penetrated the town from the east. The Americans attacking from the west were held up at Geroldshofen at the heights of the Steigerwald, while the pressure against our front between Neustadt-on-the-Aisch and Heilbronn has increased and by continuous attacks by our detachments against the rear and flanks of the enemy a further advance was checked. Troops of an army corps, employed in this fighting, in the period from April 1 to 13 destroyed 123 enemy tanks.

Also in the northern Black Forest and in the Rhine plain south of Rastatt, the enemy continued his attacks and in heavy mountain and local fighting his penetrations were stopped after a few kilometers of territorial gains. The Rastatt garrison succumbed to the enemy superiority after heroic fighting.

In the southern part of the western alpine front our alpine troops repeatedly shattered attacks of De Gaullist alpine troops.

In the eastern sector of the Italian front the defensive battle is being continued with unabated ferocity and in the course of embittered fighting our troops were not able to prevent deeper penetrations west and northwest of Lugo and the landing of enemy forces on Lake Comacchio. On the Ligurian coast the enemy repeatedly attacked with strong forces and with the support of bandits, attacking from the rear, succeeded in making a deeper penetration.

During the day the air activity was chiefly concentrated in the bombing by small American bomber units against the northern German area and heavy damage was caused in the residential quarters of Neumenster. During the night some northern German towns were again attacked by British terror formations. According to reports so far to hand, 16 Anglo-American aircraft were shot down.

In continuation of their heavy fighting against the enemy supply traffic our submarines sank from out of strongly escorted convoys, sailing to Britain, six fully laden ships totaling 36,000 tons.

GOEBBELS SAYS FUEHRER WILL BRING SURE VICTORY

Admits German Resistance Further Reduced by Recent Loss of Various Areas

Domei

BERLIN, April 13.—"I know that the nation is engaged to the point of exhaustion and that the prospects of its resistance have been further reduced by the recent loss of territory. But I also know that the Fuehrer will for certain find a way out of the dilemma and bring us victory."

Thus Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister of Propaganda, writes in his latest contribution to Das Reich adding that what mattered today was to save the threatened existance of our people.

"We must all be prepared," Dr. Goebbels went on, "to stake our lives for this end and to sacrifice them if necessary. The enemy can be halted only by our firm resistance. There are towns in Germany which have resisted the enemy onslaught for months. They must set the example for other towns. If every German town acts in this way then the enemy cannot advance further.

"Our national resistance is not only a matter of the armed forces but a matter of the whole people. A few courageous men and women can perform miracles. Do not always expect help from above but see how you can help yourselves until other help comes.

"He who aids the enemy indirectly is a traitor and will receive the penalty which he deserves. We must ward off the enemy actively. There have been cases in which individuals without character have not shown the enemy the cool reserve which he deserves. Disengagement from the enemy is a cheap thing and, if continued, can lead to a general crippling of the country's national resistance.

"Once we will have to face the enemy and it is far better to do so at the place where our home stands, where we work and do our duty and where a simple but grave demand faces us to fight and to win or die. We must all swear an oath to die rather than be slaves. Only thus can a nation be saved."

LONDON EVACUEES WARNED

Strongly Advised by Churchill Not To Return Due to House Shortage

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 14.—Prime Minister Churchill in "earnest and urgent" advice to the half-million London evacuees from London warned them to stay where they are for the present in view of the housing shortage, according to a London dispatch.

In view of the great number of bomb-damaged houses in the London area which have still to be made habitable, Churchill explained, the evacuees who have no proper homes to come back to shall remain in the reception areas until they can be rehoused.

Earlier, Minister of Health Willink had announced that 1.203,720 houses in the United Kingdom were recorded as destroyed or damaged beyond repair as a result of German action. The number of persons who occupied these houses was estimated at about 800,000.

JAPANESE USING LAOHOKOU

By M. MAEBARA

Of the Military Press Corps

HONAN FRONT, April 15.—Laohokou, pivotal stronghold of the enemy 5th War Zone, finally fell into Japanese hands on April 8.

Prior to the reduction of Laohokou, Chiang Kai-shek dispatched some 10 divisions as reinforcements to the city and its vicinity in a desperate attempt to enable his fighting men within the city to launch their last counterthrust in union with the newly-dispatched force. Furthermore, Chiang flew to Hanchung and personally undertook the direction of the resistance operation.

With the capture of Laohokou, the enemy vital position for continuing counteroffensives, has become an important operational base from which the Japanese Forces will be able to point their dagger toward Chungking.

Prime Minister Vows Vengeance For Atrocities of Enemy Vandals

Firm determination to smash the insolent Americans for their vandalistic and inhuman acts of air-raiding the Imperial Palace, the Meiji Shrine and other places held in respect by the Japanese early on the morning of April 14, was expressed by Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki on Saturday night. The Prime Minister said in substance:

"It is with awe and trepidation to say here that enemy planes in their raid on the Capital on April 14 not only dropped bombs on the Imperial Palace, Omiya Palace and Akasaka Detached Palace, but desecrated the sacred precincts of the Meiji Shrine, resulting in the burning down of the Main Hall and Worship Hall. However, the three Their Imperial Majesties and the three sanctuaries in the Imperial Palace are quite safe and the sacred object of worship at the Meiji Shrine, too, is reported to have been removed to safety.

"I proceeded to the Imperial Palace this morning and after respectfully inquiring after the well-being of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, went to the Omiya Palace and also inquired after the safety of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager. Then, I went to the Meiji Shrine and offered apologies.

"The enemy's acts of atrocity and disrespect to the Imperial Palace and Meiji Shrine in the wake of its recent raid on the Ise Grand Shrines are hideous crimes beyond description. We, the subjects, are enraged at the American acts. I hereby firmly determine with the rest of the 100,000,000 people of this nation to smash the arrogant enemy, whose acts are unpardonable in the eyes of Heaven and men, and thereby to set the Imperial Mind at ease."

LEND-LEASE AID TO SOVIET SOARS OVER SET AMOUNT

U.S. Official Bares Huge Total Of Supples Sent to Up Moscow's War Effort

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 13.—Lend-Lease shipments to the Soviet Union between July 1, 1944, and January 1, 1945, totaled 3.447,000 tons which figure was substantially over the set amount, declared Emory S. Land, Chairman of the U.S. Maritime Commission and Administrator of the War Shipping Administration, in his recent statement before the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, says a Washington dispatch. The other highlights of Land's statement follows:

Shipments to the Soviets included urgently needed foodstuffs for the Red Army, munitions, industrial equipment, and trucks. The steady flow of this cargo unquestionably had substantial influence in bolstering the Soviet war effort particularly with respect to the critical items which they are unable to procure themselves.

Cargoes are sent over the various supply routes to the Soviet Union including those to Murmansk and Archangel and the Black Sea. In addition to the Soviet ship operations across the Pacific, the Black Sea service was initiated early this year. This route has the additional advantage of placing cargo directly on the Russian railroads at Odessa and the Black Sea ports which are closer to the fighting fronts than other available ports.

Operating as an integral part of the United Nations war effort, the American Merchant Marine was geared to the job of moving the largest volume of war material in the shortest time. Of the total day cargo carried out-bound last year in the United Nations ships, approximately 51 per cent was for the United States Army and Navy. Approximately 29 per cent represented Lend-Lease cargo and the remaining 20 per cent constituted foreign government cash procured cargo as well as essential civilian and other cargoes shipped by the American exporters to the various markets of the world.

The magnitude of the shipping job being performed by the vessels under the United Nations control was demonstrated by the volume of exports from the United States which in 1944 totaled 77,508,000 tons made up of 56,577,000 tons of dry cargo and 20,931,000 tons in bulk liquid cargo. This represented a 27 per cent increase over the performance in 1943 when 61,156,000 tons were moved.

In 1944, dry cargo imports into the United States totaled 18,348,905 tons of which 14,382,502 tons or 73 per cent were carried in the vessels controlled by the War Shipping Administration. Total liquid cargo imports in 1944 amounted to 11,017,801 tons of which 8,735,379 tons were moved in the WSA vessels.

British Ired at Soviets

Domei

GENEVA, April 14.—The restrictions imposed by the Soviet command in Bulgaria on the members of the Allied Control Commission are being strongly protested by the British Government in Moscow, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced in the House of Commons, according to a London report. Only recently incidents had been reported in which British officers and members of this commission had been arrested when leaving the zone assigned to them in Sofia. The arrests were made by the Bulgarian police and Soviet military patrols.

ENEMY TRYING TO WEAKEN NIPPON MORALE BY RAID

Latest Bombing of Metropolis Said Linked With Death Of Late President

From late on the night of April 13 to early the following morning, about 170 Mariana-based B-29's launched their second large-scale night raid on Tokyo. Despite heavy losses in planes and men, the B-29's continue to raid Japan with the aim of blasting the fighting spirit of the Japanese people and as well as war production establishments.

The enemy launched an indiscriminate night attack against Tokyo on March 10, besides night-raiding Nagoya, Kobe, and Osaka. Through such indiscriminate night attacks the enemy aimed at reducing the morale, and the material livelihood of the people.

Since the outbreak of the Okinawa operations, the Japanese Air Forces have been launching counteroperations on a scale far beyond any expectations the enemy harbored. As a result, many enemy warships and transports were sunk. On seeing the way matters were turning out in the Okinawa area, with every indication of the Japanese Forces gaining an advantageous position, Major General Curtis Lemay, Commander of the 21st Bomber Command, was compelled to change his tactics. Since April 1, when the enemy forces commenced their operations against the Okinawas, the Mariana-based B-29's have been concentrating on attacks against the Japanese air bases in the Kyushu, Chugoku, and Kinki areas, and against the munitions factories around Tokyo in broad daylight. Through this new strategy the enemy planned to crush our air power and aircraft production with a view to preventing the sending of aircraft reinforcements to the Okinawa battle area and to put a drag on the striking power of the Japanese Special Attack Air Corps.

The sudden launching of the night raid against Tokyo on April 13 is connected with President Roosevelt's death the previous day, in the opinion of Domei. It is believed that they launched the sudden night attack against Tokyo in order to impress the Japanese people with the idea that Roosevelt's death has not affected their determination to carry on the war as well as to show the American public that the determination of the men at the front to continue operations against Japan is unshaken.

We must be prepared for an intensification of air attacks. We are firm in our determination to continue our war efforts despite enemy air attacks. Lemay's last raid against Tokyo has further strengthened our determination.

Von Papen Said Arrested

Domei

LISBON, April 14—The Headquarters of the Anti-Axis West Front Command announced today that Franz von Papen was arrested on April 11 by the American forces at the home of his son in Stockhausen, a Paris report says. Von Papen became Premier of Germany in 1932, and after gaining political prominence in the National Socialist Party, was stationed at Ankara as German Ambassador to Turkey until the severance of diplomatic relations between Germany and Turkey.

Cabinet Meeting Held

The regular Cabinet meeting was held at the Prime Minister's official residence at 10 a.m. Friday when matters pertaining to the organization of the National Volunteer Corps and national fighting structure were discussed and decided. The meeting adjourned at 12:30 p.m.

LAST RITES FOR ROOSEVELT OBSERVED AT WHITE HOUSE

Eden, Soviet Envoy Gromyko, Other Dignitaries Attend Funeral Services

Domei

LISBON, April 14.—Funeral Services for the late President Roosevelt were held in the East Room of the White House today in the presence of American Government dignitaries, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, British Ambassador Lord Halifax, Soviet Ambassador Andrei Gromyko, Governor-General of Canada the Earl of Athlone, Governor of New York State Thomas Dewey and other notables.

Remains Reach Washington

Domei

LISBON, April 14.—The special train bearing the remains of the late President Franklin Roosevelt arrived at Union Station in Washington at 9:48 a.m. today where the coffin was immediately transferred to a gun carriage, according to a dispatch from the American capital.

Present at the station were President Harry S. Truman and various other Government leaders.

The cortege after passing between the vast throngs that lined the way proceeded to the White House where the remains were placed in the East Room.

Eden in Washington

Domei

LISBON, April 14.—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden arrived in Washington today by air to attend the funeral services of the late U.S. President, according to a Washington dispatch.

Stock Exchange Closed

Domei

LISBON, April 14.—All transactions on Wall Street were suspended today due to the recent death of President Roosevelt, according to a New York dispatch.

SUMATRA RESULTS BARED

Japanese Sink 2 More Warships, Down 4, Damage 2 Planes

Domei

SOUTHERN BASE, April 14.—Previous reports said that Japanese Forces in operations against the enemy task force which appeared off Sumatra on April 11, damaged one destroyer, downed two and damaged four carrier-borne planes.

Further checking has revealed that the Japanese had achieved additional results, sinking two large warships or transports of unidentified type, and downed four and damaged two more carrier-borne aircraft.

B-25's Over Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, April 14.—Some B-25's appeared over the Shanghai area three times today at 12:10 a.m., 1:16 a.m. and 4 a.m.

Yanks Bomb Canton

Domei

CANTON, April 13.—The China-based American air force has been attacking ferries or small vessels owned by native farmers causing casualties among innocent non-combatants residing here and its vicinity. Yesterday about 5 a.m., the American air force again raided the business centers in the city, dropping bombs and incendiaries, and several scores of Chinese were either killed or wounded.

U.S. CASUALTIES 899,390

802,685 for Army and 96,705 for Navy Since War, Stimson Bares

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 14.—American combat casualties since the beginning of the war have reached 899,390, Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, announced Thursday. Army casualties were 802,685 while navy losses were 96,705.

Stimson said that the army figures included casualties reported through March 31 and covered operations on the war fronts through the middle of March.

A breakdown of army casualties were 158,267 killed, 489,256 wounded, 86,648 missing and 67,514 prisoners.

Navy figures were 37,402 killed, 44,444 wounded, 10,605 missing and 4,254 prisoners.

Death for Reich Traitor

Domei

BERLIN, April 14.—Front reports state that the Mayor of Wittenburg was sentenced to death in absentia by court martial today for having conducted negotiations with the American forces to hand over the city to them.

Kamikaze Air Corps Feared By Yankees, Adm. Nimitz Admits

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 14.—Shortly after Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, sent a message of condolence to Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt over the death of the President, Nimitz took the lid off one of the taboo subjects of this war . . . . the death-defying Japanese Kamikaze Air Corps, according to a Washington report yesterday. Nimitz revealed that these corps consisted of well trained pilots whose sole purpose is to go out and never return. He added that the United States navy had said nothing about these special air attack corps simply because it did not want the American press to know how effective they were against the American warships.

FILIPINOS FIGHTING FOR U.S. CRUSHED IN NIPPON DRIVES

Magasoto, Igurao Areas Cleared of Enemy; Japanese Take Secret Air Base

Domei

LUZON FRONT, April 14—Japanese Forces are launching operations against the Filipinos who have sold themselves to and received arms and supplies from the Americans.

North of the Pyonpon Highway, near Bagabag, the Koneki and Ninomiya Units have cleared the area along the Magasoto and Igurao rivers. In an operation lasting from March 25 to 29, Japanese Forces occupied a secret air base employed for supplying the American-Filipino forces. On entering the base the Japanese found 88 enemy corpses, and captured 11 prisoners, as well as 120 cases of ammunition and several machineguns.

About 50 kilometers east of North San Fernando, the Japanese fiercely attacked about 1,000 American and Filipino troops on the road to Baguio on April 4 and inflicted 500 casualties on the enemy. They also captured four guns, two machineguns, over 100 rifles, and 100,000 rounds of various kinds of ammunition.

Saracsac Battle Rages

By M. MATSUZAKI

Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, April 13.—Saracsac Pass and its vicinity, on the northern Luzon front, has become a scene of the bloodiest and most devastating offensives and counteroffensives; the enemy daily increasing reinforcements and the Japanese carrying out close-quarter attacks against numerically superior enemy forces.

By furiously counterattacking the enemy who, on April 6, had penetrated the height northwest of the pass, the Japanese repulsed the invaders. However, greatly reinforced, the enemy again recaptured the height on the following day. At other places, the enemy surrounded Japanese positions or attempted to effect a breakthrough. With six to eight trench mortars in the lead, the enemy forces, which had appeared east of the pass, directed concentric fire against the Japanese positions. Fiercely taking up the enemy's challenge, however, the Japanese officers and men are conducting closing-in attacks.

Engaged in battle for the last one month, the Japanese operating in the Saracsac area have suffered losses in guns destroyed by enemy carpet-bombings. Furthermore, the supply of ammunition has become low. However, nothing daunted, the Japanese are continuing to charge against the enemy in human-bullet attacks. At a certain place, some 40 Japanese encircled by more than 700 enemy troops are fighting furiously in order to stem the onrush of the advancing enemy. With the arrival of Japanese reinforcements, the war situation has become greatly intensified.

Make Scout Flights

One B-29 bomber made a reconnaissance flight over Yamanashi and the western part of Tokyo at about 12:30 a.m. on Sunday. Another enemy plane on a scout flight appeared an hour later. At 5:30 a.m. a lone raider dropped some bombs over Toyohashi. At 9 a.m. one B-29 carried out a reconnaissance flight over Shizuoka, Numazu, Odawara, and Tokyo.

Appointed to War Council

His Imperial Highness General Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni has been appointed a member of the Supreme Military Council, the War Ministry announced on Sunday.

INVADERS ON OKINAWA HIT IN GENERAL COUNTERDRIVE

Japanese Sink 1 Cruiser Off Iye Isle, Set Ablaze 2 Warships In Nago Bay

By Courtesy of the Press Section

Under the cover of heavy converging artillery fire, Japanese Forces in the southern part of the main Okinawa Island launched a general counteroffensive at dusk of April 12, inflicting crippling blows on the American troops who were smashed on every front.

In face of vigorous Japanese attacks, the enemy is now trying to reinforce his strength by concentrating guns and war material behind the front, preparatory to the carrying out of a renewed offensive.

On the Motobu Peninsula, north of Nago Bay where about 5,000 U.S. troops with 130 tanks landed on the evening of April 7, the Japanese are now counterattacking the northward advancing invasion forces. More than 100 American troops were killed or wounded in the battles which raged on and after April 11. Moreover, the Japanese seized numerous guns, rifles and ammunition.

Japanese airmen at daybreak of April 12 stormed over the north and central airfields where the Americans are making strenuous efforts to mass aircraft. A number of enemy carrier-borne planes, whose mother ships had been blasted by the Japanese Air and Sea Forces, have been forced to land at these bases.

As revealed by the Imperial Headquarters on Saturday, big explosions occurred at the north airfield as the result of a Japanese surprise-attack from the air.

Against the U.S. war vessels and task forces around the main Okinawa Island, Japanese Air Units are directing vigorous attacks day in and day out in cooperation with surface forces. They have already sunk or damaged a total of 328 warships since March 23 up to April 13.

In the waters north of Iye Island, Japanese Wild Eagles sank one heavy cruiser at dusk of April 12, they also set ablaze two warships of unidentified category in Nago Bay the same night.

VICE-FINANCE HEAD NAMED

Yukawa Is Appointed Vice-Agriculture and Commerce Minister

Masamichi Yamawaki, Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Finance Ministry, was promoted to the post of Finance Vice-Minister, it was announced on Friday.

He will, however, concurrently hold the post in the General Affairs Bureau pending the appointment of a new director.

Mr. Yamawaki is 45 years old. Entering the Finance Ministry upon graduation from Tokyo Imperial University, he was stationed in the United States. In December 1941, he became Director of the Banking Bureau, and in November 1942, director of the Banking and Insurance Bureau following the reorganization of the structure of the Finance Ministry. In November 1944, that he was appointed Director of the General Affairs Bureau.

New Vice-Agriculture Head

Motoi Yukawa, Director of the Provision Control Bureau of the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry, was appointed the Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, it was announced on Friday.

Mr. Yukawa is 49 years old. He entered the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry in 1921, following his graduation from the Law College of Tokyo Imperial University. Later, he became the secretary to Agriculture and Commerce Minister Machida in July 1929. In January 1938, he was made the director of the Tokyo Forestry Bureau, and in March 1939, became the investigator of the Koa-in, and devoted himself to the study of the agriculture administration of North China.

Returning to the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry in June 1940, he was appointed the director of the Rice and Cereal Bureau, and in January 1941 when the Rice and Cereal Bureau was reorganized as the Provision Control Bureau he became its first director.

Strike Stops B-29 Output

Domei

LISBON, April 14.—Three hundred workers of the Ford works at Willow Run where the B-29's are assembled commenced a strike yesterday night, dissatisfied with the measures taken by the company. As a result production has stopped at the other Ford plants at River Rouge, Highland Park and Lincoln,

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TOKYO, MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1945

Another American-Soviet Misunderstanding

United States Secretary of State Edward Stettinius' emphatic declaration on April 6 that the Dumbarton Oaks draft is only a provisional document to which any nation attending the San Francisco Conference may propose amendments merits more than passing notice. That is because the Soviet journal, War and the Working Class, had stated in its recent issue that the United States, Britain, Chungking and the Soviet Union who sponsored this draft are under an obligation to endorse its approval in its present form at the San Francisco Conference.

American propagandists who may want to soft-pedal the disunity in the anti-Axis camp may claim that this misunderstanding is only superficial and that this disargeement is, after all, only over a matter of procedure to be followed at the San Francisco meeting. But, on the other hand, it must be recognized that this difference of opinion can develop into a serious issue which may defeat eventually the very purpose for which the San Francisco Conference is being called. For, if the Soviet Union is going to insist that there must not be any revision of the Dumbarton Oaks draft, the role of that Conference will be reduced to that of a simple rubber stamp.

That the United States and the Soviet Union have taken such diametrically antagonistic positions over this issue should, however, occasion no surprise. These two countries have undoubtedly very good reasons of their own for taking the positions which they have respectively taken. The Soviet Union's demand that the Dumbarton Oaks plan should be adopted in its present form is probably motivated from her fear that the small nations might want to tamper with the agreement reached by the Big Three at the Crimea Conference on the voting procedure to be followed in the executive council of the international peace organization. This voting arrangement, it will be recalled, provides that there must be a unanimous vote of all permanent members in any dispute involving the invocation of any sanctions. Concretely, this meant that the Soviet Union could veto any measure directed against her. It is, therefore, to the interest of the Soviet Union to have the San Francisco Conference approve this voting system as agreed upon at the Crimea Conference.

On the other hand, the United States' insistence that the Dumbarton Oaks scheme is open to amendments is perhaps prompted by her desire not to create beforehand the impression that the Big Powers intend to use steam-roller methods at the Conference, although there can be no question that they will use dictatorial, arbitrary pressure once the Conference gets under way. Another reason why the United States does not agree with the Soviet stand is that the Anglo-American countries have nothing to gain by supporting the Soviet-sponsored principle of unanimous vote in the executive council. What these Anglo-Saxon countries favor is the majority vote rule which would give them power to pass any decision at the security council, even over the veto of the Soviet Union.

How far the Soviet Union will go in demanding that the San Francisco Conference must adopt the Dumbarton Oaks draft in its present outline, it is too early to say. The action of the Soviet Embassy in Washington in reprinting and distributing copies of the War and Working Class' proposal might indicate that the Soviet authorities strongly oppose any attempt by the San Francisco Conference to change the Dumbarton Oaks plan in such a way that it would be disadvantageous to the Soviet Union. At any rate, it is definitely clear that the Soviet Union will not countenance any proposal by any nation to modify the present voting system in the security council of the prospective international peace machinery.

The Future of Canada

The recent suggestion of the Chicago Daily News for the inclusion of Canada in the Pan-American System confirms the existence of a growing movement in the United States to bring her northern neighbor under her control. This newspaper asserted that there can be no "final hemispheric association" without Canada and blandly suggested that "Canada can strengthen her ties to Britain and the other Dominions without weakening her collaboration with the hemispheric society of nations devoted to mutual peace and mutual resistance to any external aggression or meddling."

From this proposal as well as Walter Lippmann's scheme for the formation of the Atlantic Community in which Canada would be a member, it is apparent that one of the United States' aims in the present war is to acquire complete and undisputed hegemony over the Western Hemisphere. There can be no mistake about this. Her action in forcing the Latin American countries at the Pan-American Conference at Mexico City last month to adopt the Act of Chapultepec is in itself the most glaring revelation of this imperialistic ambition of the Northern Colossus. By virtue of the Act, the United States has acquired the questionable right to interfere in the domestic affairs of the Latin American countries under even the flimiest pretext.

As the Chicago Daily News avers, this Act of Chapultepec which was largely instrumental in browbeating Argentina into submission now makes "the Monroe Doctrine really mean something from the Canadian boundary to Cape Horn." But the United States is apparently not satisfied with the mere castigation of the Argentine Government. Canada must also be brought under the wings of the Northern Colossus in order to form "a final hemispheric association." To this end, the American delegates to the San Francisco Conference must secure such a definition of the powers and responsibilities of regional pacts as will induce Canada to apply for membership in the Pan-American System, the Chicago Daily News points out.

That is, since it would not be feasible as a matter of policy to bring Canada outright under her control, the United States hopes that, by broadening the definition of her regional responsibility under the framework of the prospective international peace machinery, it will be possible for her to gain greater domination over Canada. Another method by which the United States may indirectly draw Canada into the United States' orbit would be to have her northern neighbor adhere to the Act of Chapultepec.

However, in view of Canada's traditional ties with her mother country, it is unlikely that she will passively submit to the designs of her southern overlord. From her knowledge of the experiences of the Latin American countries in the present war, she must realize only too plainly what it means to come under the hegemony of the United States. Nor is Britain likely to brook the United States' aggressive designs against her Dominion in North America. But the tragedy of it all is that Canada is in no position militarily or economically to resist the imperialistic policy of the American Colossus, while her mother country, with her hands full in Europe and with her navy no longer such a great threat to the United States, is in no better position effectively to bridle the imperialistic ambition the power-craving Colossus.

A Year Ago Today

April 16, 1944

United States bomber formations under cover of clouds continued their terror attacks against cities in eastern Europe at noon. Residential quarters particularly in Belgrade and environs as well as in Kronstadt were damaged and some casualties were suffered by the civilian population. German and Rumanian fighters engaged the invaders in fierce combat.

ABS POWERS AND WEST ASIA

Position Adopted by Turkey Is Reviewed

By TOMOHIDE NAITO
(From Contemporary Japan)

IV

From the time of the holding of the seventh plenary session of the Comintern in 1929, however, the Soviet Union avoided attacking Anglo-French imperialism and switched to a denouncement of Italian Fascism and later on German National Socialism. On May 7 of the same year, an anti-Fascist convention took place at Beirut at which representatives of thirty-five organizations in Syria and Lebanon participated. Not very long ago the Comintern organization was disbanded, for it was found no longer necessary to maintain it on account of the new situation unfolded in eastern Europe, northern Africa, Italy and West Asia. At present, the Kremlin is vigorously prosecuting its well-prepared policies with respect to the Baltic, the Balkans, Poland, France, Italy, northern Africa and West Asia to atrophy the operation of the respective policies of London and Washington. For the purpose of stabilizing its influence in Arabia, it has made Beirut the base of activity. This move on its part discloses how much it is interested in West Asia.

The first opportunity for the Soviet Union to initiate a West Asia drive came when Rashid Gailani coming into power in Iraq on May 3, 1941, approached Moscow for the opening of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Thereupon the Soviet Government instructed S. Vinogradov, its Ambassador to Ankara, to enter into necessary negotiations with Iraq. But the negotiations were suspended due to the outbreak of the German-Soviet war and the collapse of the Gailani Cabinet. Subsequently, when the Soviet counteroffensive got under way with the battle of Stalingrad as the turning point, Moscow redirected its attention to West Asia. On August 26, 1943, a Treaty of Amity and Commerce was concluded between the Sovie Union and Egypt, and on October 15 of the same year N. Novikov was appointed the first Soviet envoy to Egypt, and to his office were assigned a number of Soviet experts in the Arabian language. Simultaneously, it was announced in Moscow that the Russian emigres in Egypt, some 1,800 in number, comprising White Russians, Moslems and Jews, would be permitted to acquire Soviet citizenship on application.

Resorted to Temporization

Close on the heels of the establishment of diplomatic relations with Egypt, the Soviet Union notified her intention of resuming negotiations for opening diplomatic relations with Iraq, but that country taking exception to the Soviet activity among the Kurds and the tribes inhabiting Basra and its neighborhood resorted to temporization. In September, 1943, Soviet cultural and commercial delegations set up headquarters at Jerusalem. In the same year, the Soviet consulate at Jeddah in Saudi Arabia was raised to the status of consulate-general, thereby virtually opening diplomatic relations between Saudi Arabia and the Soviet Union. Lately, the Soviet Union has recognized the new set-up in Syria and is reported to have inaugurated diplomatic relations with Iraq by sending an envoy. The Kremlin's swift move into Iran, Iraq and Syria and its activity in Afghanistan have paved the way for the energetic operation of its West Asia policy. The Soviet activities in these countries which include the holding of exhibitions and lectures, showing of cinema pictures, offering of scholarships to students for study in the Soviet Union and export of sugar and wheat are serving the purpose of germinating a friendly feeling for Moscow. In addition, the Soviet Government in the occupied territory of Kurdistan has acquiesced in the establishment of chapters of the Kurd National Party. All these Soviet steps aimed at making secure Moscow's influence in West Asia are hindering the effective functioning of the policies of London and Washington, with the result that a three-cornered tussle is being duly waged.

The United States and Britain wanted the Soviet Union to pick up the chestnut from the fire for them, but the Soviet Union, to their dismay, has demanded a very high price for so doing. They calculated that the German-Soviet war would so thoroughly weaken the Soviet Union that they would be able to circumvent their pledge of concessions, but fate decreed otherwise. The remarkable Soviet recovery on the Eastern Front, coupled with the penetration into Poland and the Baltic States and the upsurgence of Soviet influence in northern Africa, Italy, Egypt and West Asia, compelled them to reopen hostilities on the Western Front as a measure of retrieving the situation in Europe in their favor. On this score, too, their calculation misfired, for the Soviet Union not only reinforced her relations with the Bonomi Ministry of Italy and the "Tito" regime of Yugoslavia, but causing the defection of Bulgaria and Rumania secured their utmost collaboration with her. Furthermore, she expressed quite bluntly to settle the Polish question in her own way. In this manner, she has turned the tables against the Anglo-American nations in respect of the Baltic and the Balkans. And when the De Gaulle regime was shifted to Paris following the German retirement to the Siegfried Line, she promptly recognized it. It was only toward the close of October last that the United States and Britain recognized the De Gaulle regime as the Provisional Government of France. Their diplomatic defeats are not confined to Europe only; they have suffered equally embarrassing reverses in Egypt and Turkey. In West Asia, to all practical purposes, the Soviet Union is pulling the reins of leadership.

(To Be Continued)

AMERICAN DILEMMA

By JAPONICUS

III

Civilians and Servicemen

Exactly one hundred years ago Alexis de Tocqueville's masterpiece, "Democratis en Amerique" was translated into English and published in America. The Americans saw through his work for the first time advantages and disadvantages of a democratic polity. In fact this was really the first chance they had to examine critically their own country and their form of government. Smug and contented, they had believed theirs was the ideal system. De Tocqueville, however, saw it differently. Though he was born in an aristocratic society, he was convinced that the democratic form of government was the most desirable for the future world. But he made certain reservations, and carefully analyzed what was most desirable and what should be evaded. In the United States of America he considered the race problem, specifically that of the Negro, the most serious, and forecast the coming civil war. Secondly, de Tocqueville was greatly concerned with what America should do about her national defence. In time of peace it was fine not to worry about a standing army. It cuts the national expenses to a bare minimum, but what is she going to do in case of war, de Tocqueville asked. Loyalty and patriotism, undoubtedly, would rush the Americans to the front, and they like the citizens of any other nation would be brave and daring, but before their courage and prowess could accomplish the desired results, they should have to pay heavy sacrifices and pass through a long period of disappointment. Even in the midst of serious warfare, there would be a series of problems concerning soldiers and civilians. To be sure the American army is a citizens' army, but in a democratic country there is a distinct tendency toward civilians and servicemen to live in two entirely separate worlds. The minute their paths cross and their interests collide, sparks would begin to fly. When the war ends, the problem would become more serious. Servicemen would refuse to relinquish what they enjoyed during the war. War or no war, they would try to hold on to their special rights and privileges. If rebuffed, the army might even try to govern the country. Of course they would not have the chance, de Tocqueville thought, but in the meantime they could create enough trouble.

The two major problems which de Tocqueville considered the most serious on the American democracy are threatening her today. We have already discussed the Negro problem. Roosevelt himself considers it the No. 1 U.S. social problem for this year. The second question too is growing very acute. A young officer aid, quotes the Life Magazine, "Lots of people don't realize it, but many servicemen are getting so they hate civilians." Civilians too have come to hate servicemen. On a train in the middle west, three civilians and a soldier, strangers to each other, found seats in the diner at the same table. All four ordered at the same time, but the soldier got his dinner first. Right away one of the civilians turned on him and said bitterly: "Now look, I just want you to remember this. You soldiers are always griping about civilians, but here is another instance of where you guys get everything first."

Such incidents are everyday occurences in the United States today, and although they are very slight, they indicate that all is not well. Three years of war has cloven a wide chasm. In spite of the fact that today there is not a family in America that lacks some close personal ties with a fighting man, there are two distinct worlds, a world of civilians and that of servicemen.

But why is there such a chasm? What explains it?

On the part of servicemen, their gripes are obvious, and are summarized in a verse entitled "Back Home" by a sergeant at Camp Shelby.

> Money and liquor and girls
> They are grabbing for all they
> are worth.
> Why do the swine get pearls
> And the meek inherit the earth?

It is a bitter statement, and this bitterness is complicated. There are many factors sex, economics, fear, and others. The home front disgusts the soldiers. They hear of strikes, sabotages, and moral laxity Abroad they are homesick and think longingly about home. To get back home is their No. 1 war aim. But when they do get home, they are so disappointed that they want to sit down on the street corner and cry. When Lieutenant Tom Harmon came back from China, he told the the people of Detroit that he was ashamed of them and what they needed most was a first-class air raid. Here is another statement from a deeply disappointed sailor. "I am so disappointed," he writes, "I could cry. For twenty months out there in the Pacific islands, I prayed, fought and bled, waiting for this day to come. Now that it is here, I will be glad to get back there among human beings again." He knows perfectly well that he will be utterly unhappy on the lonely islands, for now he has lost his lodestar. Nor can Tom Harmon shorten the war by bombing Detroit. All these disappointed men are in a tragic dilemma.

The magazines like Life and Fortune point out that of all the American casualties shipped home from the front, one third are neuro-psychiatric cases. They have no wounds, no broken bones. Bodily they are sound, but in spirit and mind they are shattered. The majority of the American soldiers have not been prepared for war psychologically. For two decades since the Treaty of Versailles they were reared on the doctrine of peace. War was an evil, and peace was the goal. Even after the war was declared, most of the fighting men were not certain whether they were doing the right thing or not. Secondly, most U.S. soldiers are the children of the depression, the final climax of the First Great War. In order to get away from it, they are fighting the present war. Deep in their mind, they know that the idea of a war of liberation is all "hooey," and soldiers, especially front-line soldiers hate hooey. They know perfectly that there will be another war as an aftermath of the present one. If they are lucky enough, they may escape it, but then it is their children who will have to fight. And as one soldiers confesses neither he nor his children will ever know why and for what purpose men are fighting.

There is, however, a far greater reason for this gap between civilians and servicemen, and the American government is responsible for it. After three years of bitter struggle, the ordinary citizens of America are profoundly ignorant concerning the war. It is their good luck that the actual battle has not touched on their main continent. In spite of voluminous war information, they are told little about the facts of war. To be sure, such magazines as Life and Look and a few others publish some gruesome pictures, but on the whole the public is constantly misled by the inadequacies and distortions of the press, the radio, the movies and the public announcements. Robert Sherrd describes a bomber pilot's sad experience in his book, Tarawa. He says, "When I told my mother what war was really like, and how long it was going to take, she sat down and cried." With no personal experience with bombs and raids war is highly dramatized. What is shown in movies and conjured by imagination cannot be compared with reality. Moreover, men who have seen and smelled death all around them are not the same men they were before. Mothers and wives will find the veterans changed and alienated. The impact of the battle is incalculable, and most of them will find that the road back to normal civilian life is long and hard, and some will never find it at all.

But it will be perhaps a little easier for those men on the front-line to come back to normal life than for those who have been shut up in prison camps for many years. Today there are tens of thousands of Americans who are leading captive life. Bodily they are sound, and mentally they seem to be normal enough. But you know what happened to the war captives of the first world war. They eagerly returned to their home-land and to their family, but had to get reacquainted and had trouble getting readjusted. As for postwar relations with the world and reality, nothing but tragedy awaits the soldiers.

To men who are in close grips with death, truth is the most important thing, but the American people at home are lazy and there is much wishful thinking. Irated soldiers claim that they are going to run things after the war. They want to make up for all the good things they have missed during the war, and their resentment is so strong that it is frightening. Similar things have happened in other countries after a war, and a few great nations have been lost. De Tocqueville saw the serious menace to the American democracy one hundred years ago, but today the Americans are running away from it, and no plan is worked out to help guide the returned soldiers back to normal civilian life. This is one of America's great dilemmas.

(End)

U.S. PROPAGANDA

Suppression of News Practiced On Big Scale

Research for this article by Alfred Romain in the XXth Century, was begun by the author in the U.S.A., where his work involved the observing and analyzing of American public opinion and its manipulation.

III

The American propagandist knows how to exploit the fact that news as such arouses little suspicion of being propaganda. Not only does he slant the news, he creates it wherever he can and by whatever ingenious device he can think of. Some of the greatest commercial and political propagandists in the United States owe their success to the use of this method, which we shall term the "manufactured news" device, meaning all acts or statements of news value deliberately created for propagandistic purposes.

In order to illustrate the working principles of this propaganda method, let us recall one of the tricks performed by a press agent for a circus some time ago. His was the job of advertising the show and getting some news items into the papers to draw the attention of the public to the fact that the circus was about to start its performances. While the circus tent was being erected, the circus suddenly announced that its famous "man-eating" lion had escaped. This naturally resulted in a great sensation and panic, drawing the reporters from all the papers to the scene. The reporters wrote thrilling "stories" about the exciting hunt for the lion, which remained on its escapade just long enough for the circus to get all the publicity it needed—many thousand dollars' worth of it. Then the lion was "found" under sensational circumstances near the circus where, in fact, it had always been hidden.

The "manufactured news" device is designed to break into the headlines, which are of strategic importance to propagandists. Basic forms of "manufactured news" are the interview and the press conference. In addition, there are trips made by politicians, conferences, meetings, special stunts, and even concrete political or military steps which are sometimes taken by the Americans for reasons of publicity or propaganda. Roosevelt's trip to Hawaii and Alaska, generally considered to be nothing but an election-campaign move, exemplifies the current use of the "manufactured news" device.

The Voice of the People

Typical of democratic propaganda technique is the "public opinion" device. This psychological approach works by presenting propaganda as merely mirroring public opinion The entire American press uses this device, professing to speak for the public and to express the people's will. It is the traditional editorial appeal in America, going back to the early days when the small-town editor was in close touch with everybody else in town, when he really expressed the opinion of his neighbors and, indeed, fought their battles for them. But in our days of a newspaper industry and newspaper chains with vast editions and impersonal masses of readers, the "public opinion" device acts merely as a very effective smokescreen for the propagandist. It is built on the misleading logic that newspapers, because they express the opinion of the people, cannot possibly be propaganda designed to influence the opinion of the people.

The American press does everything in its power to substantiate the impression that it reflects public opinion. Letters to the editor, "inquiring photographers" who buttonhole people in the street and ask for their opinion on current topics, crusades for noncontroversial humanitarian causes, such as public health, and many other means, are used to keep the "public opinion" device convincingly alive. That is why the newspapers give such a tremendous build-up to the principle of freedom of the press, acting on the general assumption that only a press free from government control can accurately and independently present public opinion.

The "public opinion" device is also a standard technique with American politicians, who emphasize their identity with the common people and, having thus established confidence, carry their propaganda point. The psychology of this method is based on an appeal to the ego of the reader or listener. The propagandist flatters him by telling him that it is his opinion that is being expressed, thus making him—the nameless atom of the masses—feel important. It is the same basic appeal that Dale Carnegie has demonstrated in his book "How to Win Friends and Influence People." Do not openly express your own will and intentions but try to come as close as possible to representing the interests and opinion of the man you wish to influence.

As part of the "public opinion" device, the American propaganda vehicles usually contain more or less severe criticism of the Government and its personnel, of the policies and measures of the Administration, including its highest exponents. The American public's pride in this shows how great is the confidence-building effect of such criticism as far as the integrity of the propaganda media is concerned. At the same time, such criticism acts as a safety valve enabling a lot of steam to be blown off without causing much harm.

In order to convince the people that his cause is winning, the American propagandist uses the band wagon" device as another method of mass suggestion. "Get on the band wagon!" has long been a popular slogan in American political life. It goes back to the days when a brass band seated on a farmer's wagon called the neighbors to a political meeting in the next town. Everybody who wanted to join "got on the band wagon," i.e., sat down in the space behind the brass band to get a free ride. The space on the band wagon was naturally limited: hence you had better get on the band wagon before it is too late." During the past few months, Americans have been using the "band wagon" device on a gigantic scale in the propaganda campaign waged to influence a number of European countries.

(To Be Continued)

The Comparison

A teacher was explaining the difference between the stately rose and the modest violet.

"A rose," she said, "is like a beautiful, richly gowned woman, so proud she doesn't speak to anyone. But behind her is a small creature with bowed head. . . ."

"Yes, miss, interrupted the pupil, "That's her husband."

Imperative

He: "Come, you're surely not going to marry that old mummy, Goldbags. It is a case of May and December."

She: (poor but patrician): "Excuse me. It is a case of must and December."

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